



Spelthorne Borough Council

DRAFT Statement of Accounts

2017/18

T Collier
Chief Finance Officer

Financial Statements and Annual Report

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Narrative Statement

By the Chief Finance Officer

Spelthorne Borough Council is a borough council located in the north west corner of the administrative county of Surrey and it is the only Surrey borough council located north of the River Thames which runs along its boundary. The Borough covers 19.75 square miles and is a mix of urban and non-urban environments with 17% of the Borough made up of water and 12 miles of River Thames frontage. It combines a vibrant economy with an attractive environment. In recent years there has been a high level of small business start up activity in the Borough.

The total population of Spelthorne according to the 2016 mid year estimate is 95,598, which is a 5.8% increase since the last Census in 2001. There are 39,512 households with the average household size being 2.4 people.

Our population continues to age with 15% of residents being over 65 years of age, and with that proportion expected to increase in the coming years.

The urban part of the Borough comprises the towns of Ashford, Laleham, Shepperton, Staines upon Thames, Stanwell and Sunbury on Thames.

65% of Spelthorne is within the Green Belt and includes 18 Parks, embanked water retaining reservoirs, narrow buffering land being arable farming and horse grazing meadows with sheep grazing on the reservoir embankments.

The local economy comprises over 4,500 business including large employers like BP, Wood Group Kenny and Shepperton Studios. A major economic influence on the Borough is Heathrow with the airport directly and indirectly being the largest source of employment within the Borough. The Borough will be significantly impacted if Heathrow expands with a third runway and the Council is actively engaging with the airport expansion consultation process.

The Borough is twinned with the French town of Melun and Grand Port Mauritius.

Spelthorne Borough Council is a multifunctional and complex organisation. Its policies are directed by the political administration and implemented by the Corporate Management Team.

Political Structure in the 2017/18 Municipal Year

Spelthorne has 13 wards represented by 39 Councillors. The Council last held all out borough elections on the 7 May 2015 and the current political make-up of the council is:

Conservative Party 31
Ashford & Staines Residents Group (ASRG) 4
Liberal Democrat Party 3
Labour Party 1

The Council has adopted the Leader and Cabinet model as its political management structure arising from the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. The Leader of the Council has responsibility for the appointment of Members of the Cabinet, the allocation of Portfolios and the delegation of Cabinet Functions. Cabinet Members are held to account by a system of scrutiny which is also set out in the Constitution. Scrutiny of Cabinet decisions for 2017/18 has been undertaken by either:

- the Overview and Scrutiny Committee; or
- the Audit Committee.

The current Leader, Cllr Ian Harvey, has been leader for the past two year with the Deputy Leader, Cllr Tony Harman.

Management Structure

Supporting the work of councillors is the organisational structure of the Council headed by the Corporate Management Team, led by the Chief Executive Mr Daniel Mouawad.

The Corporate Management team consists of:

- Chief Executive
- Deputy Chief Executive / Chief Finance Officer
- Deputy Chief Executive

The Corporate Management Team is responsible for the delivery of Council services, directing improvements and future plans for Spelthorne. It provides managerial leadership and supports Councillors in:

- developing strategies;
- identifying and planning resources;
- delivering plans; and
- reviewing the Council's effectiveness with the overall objective of providing excellent services to the public.

The Corporate Management Team are supported by the following Group Heads and senior managers

- Group Head of Regeneration and Growth
- Group Head of Community and Wellbeing
- Group Head of Commissioning and Transformation
- Group Head of Neighbourhood Services
- Head of Corporate Governance (Monitoring Officer)
- Deputy Group Head Customer Relations

The financial year 2017-18 was another challenging financial year for local government with further reductions in Revenue Support Grant (RSG), resulting in the Council ceasing to receive any RSG. The Council broadly maintained collection rates at the same level as for the previous year achieving 98.5% for Council Tax and 98.7% for Business Rates. In these circumstances the Council did well to deliver a net underspend against budget as summarised in page 9 of this narrative statement and to strengthen the balance sheet by adding to reserves.

During 2017-18 the Council continued its drive to generate alternative long term sustainable income streams to offset the impact of disappearing central government grant support, in order to ensure that it can continue to provide services to its residents at the levels they deserve. As part of this approach the Council has, following on from the acquisition within the Borough of the BP Campus at Sunbury in 2016-17, acquired more investment assets in 2017-18, these include the World Business Centre 4 office building at Heathrow and Hammersmith Grove 12 offices in Hammersmith. As a result of these acquisitions the Council is now receiving a gross commercial rental income stream of more than £31million, which after debt financing and setting aside prudent provisions for future refurbishment of the assets etc is generating a full year net additional £7.5m per annum available to support the provision of services to residents.

Given that the Council now has a substantial commercial property portfolio on its balance sheet, the Council has invested in ensuring it has the right resources and expertise to manage effectively its portfolio. The Council has also reviewed and updated its decision making and governance arrangements for evaluating opportunities. For all acquisitions very extensive due diligence is undertaken, for example to evaluate the financial health of potential tenants. This is referred to in the Annual Governance Statement (page 67)

During 2017-18 the Council faced a number of additional statutory pressures for example implementing the Homelessness Reduction Act which took effect in April 2018 and ensuring it meets the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulations which took effect on 25 May 2018.

The Council's diversified treasury management portfolio continued to produce good resulting in £18.9m of pooled funds (backed by equities, assets or corporate bonds) returning on average just over 4.97% and making approximately £1.4m capital appreciation since inception.

The Statement of Accounts is presented in accordance with the Code of Accounting Practice on Local Council Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017-18 as required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

The purpose of the Statement of Accounts is to give electors, other local taxpayers, councillors, employees and other interested parties, clear information about the Council's finances – what local services have cost, how the Council pays for them and what the assets and liabilities are at the year end. The objective is to give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position and transactions of the Council.

The following paragraphs provide a brief explanation of the statements which make up the Statement of Accounts.

The Statement of Accounts' core statements consist of the following:

- Movement in Reserves Statement (page 13)
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 14)
- Balance Sheet (page 15)
- Statement of Cash Flows (page 16)
- Expenditure Funding Analysis (page 30)

The **Movement in Reserves Statement** (page 13) shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The increase for 2017-18 shown on the movement in year on Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure of £4.964m (Prior Year (PY) deficit of £27.347m) shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The surplus/deficit figures are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund balance for council tax setting purposes.

The net transfer to cash backed usable reserves is £16.572m (PY a transfer of usable reserves of £3.383m).

The **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** (page 14) shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations. The segmental reporting note to the Statement enables a comparison of the outturn figures to the format in which budget monitoring figures have been reported to Councillors throughout the year. The total net surplus on the Total Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of £1,156m reflects a deficit on the provision of services of £4,964m and a £6.120m surplus on other items which is brought about by the re-measurement of the net defined pension benefit and revaluations of land and buildings. Full details are shown on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The **Balance Sheet** (page 15) shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets £8.396mm (PY £7.240m) of the Council are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable (i.e. cash backed) reserves (as at 31 March 2018 totalling £27.741m), i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves is those the Council is not able to use to provide services, known as non-usable reserves (as at 31 March 2018 totalling £19.345m) - note these are non cash accounting reserves and have a negative value (PY £3.929m). This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserves) where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

The **Statement of Cash Flows** (page 16) shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash inflows arising from operating activities £12.993m (£20.121m in 2016-17) is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. The investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery.

Local Councils have been required to produce their statements of accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Whilst not a core statement within the Statement of Accounts as a local Council with responsibility for collecting council tax and business rates we are required to prepare an annual **Collection Fund Statement** (pages 65-66). The Local Government Finance Act 1988 requires each charging council to operate a Collection Fund to account for the Council Tax and Business Rate Income and its distribution to Precepting Councils (Surrey County Council and Surrey Police and Crime Commissioner) and Central Government.

This Council's levy on the Collection Fund for 2017-18 was set at £192.44 per Band D property (a 2.6% increase on the previous year) and a transfer of £0.167m, out of the Collection Fund following higher than expected collection rates for Council Tax during the previous year. 2017-18 saw the continued development of the localised retention of business rates scheme introduced in 2013-14, under which part of the business rates are retained by the Council and the County Council to contribute towards their revenue budgets. The changes to the business rates appeals system resulted in continued uncertainties as to the levels of provision required to be made for potential successful appeals which would then be backdated. Spelthorne made a full provision of £4.5m for 2017/18, an increase of £0.62 from 2016/17.

The largest single contribution towards this increase was to build in provision for the potential impact of an appeal by the NHS for the foundation trust hospital in the Borough to be treated as a charity and to be entitled to charitable relief. This is part of a national appeal by the NHS. The impact of this appeals provision has contributed to a business rates loss of £7.363m in 2017-18. Looking ahead in 2018-19 the Council is participating with all the districts and boroughs in Surrey along with Surrey County Council in a pilot for retaining 100% of growth in business rates income above the baseline set by Government within Surrey. The additional retained income across Surrey is estimated to potentially be £28m and this will be shared between the County Council and the districts and boroughs, with Spelthorne's share estimated to be an estimated additional £1.4m of which approximately £1m will be ring-fenced for investment in initiatives to support economic growth, an example being setting up an incubator to support the growth of small businesses in Staines-upon-Thames. The increased provision for appeals will give greater certainty for the first year of the pilot. On council tax there was a deficit of £0.894m, mainly due to adjustments to allocate surpluses accumulated in previous financial years.

Capital Expenditure

The Council's capital expenditure plans must be prudent and affordable in the longer term and the Council adheres to guidance set out in the *CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Councils*, which has legislative backing. Whilst it has taken the view that it will use capital receipts to fund its capital programme, it may consider using borrowing in the future for specific capital projects.

The Capital Programme is prepared on a 4 year rolling basis and is reviewed every year. The Capital Programme consists of housing investment, including projects to increase housing supply within the borough and renovation and renewal grants made to individuals and tenants of housing associations, and non-housing activities including information technology, vehicle replacement and improvements of major assets and acquisition of assets.

Total gross capital expenditure in 2017-18 was £273.36m and a breakdown of the schemes making up this spend can be found in note 30 (page 57). The majority of this related to further property acquisitions within the Borough and in close proximity to the Borough both as commercial investments (£258m) designed to generate long term sustainable income streams and sites (£11.6m) to enable the Council to commence undertaking housing development to start delivering a mix of housing tenures to meet the housing needs of the Borough and assist the Council in meeting its Local Plan housing numbers. The acquisitions were financed by borrowing from the Government's Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) at fixed low rates of interest. The housing developments will be transferred to the Council's 100% owned Housing Delivery company Knowle Green Estates Ltd to manage. The following statement shows the total gross capital expenditure for the year and how it has been financed.

2016/17 £'000	Total Capital Expenditure	2017/18 £'000
422,414	Total Capital Expenditure	273,360
	Financed by:	
(2,718)	Capital Receipts	(1,250)
(624)	Grants and contributions	(1,021)
(5,808)	Revenue Resources	(838)
(413,264)	Borrowing	(270,251)
<u>(422,414)</u>	Total Capital Financing	<u>(273,360)</u>

The Programme in the past was mainly financed from capital receipts generated from asset sales (primarily the share of Right to Buy receipts on dwellings which used to be the Council's housing before the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer in 1995), however as highlighted above the acquisition of commercial income generating assets was financed by borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) in the form of low fixed rate loans. In addition, grants and contributions received from other bodies including central government are used for financing specific expenditure.

Future capital expenditure and resources are as follows:

Future Capital Investment Plans and Resources	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Programme	<u>220,208</u>	<u>6,016</u>	<u>5,216</u>	<u>5,166</u>
Resources				
Capital Receipts	(2,015)	(216)	(216)	(166)
Capital Grants/Contributions	(1,732)	0	0	0
Borrowing	(216,461)	(5,800)	(5,000)	(5,000)
	<u>(220,208)</u>	<u>(6,016)</u>	<u>(5,216)</u>	<u>(5,166)</u>

Capital receipts also generate investment income but the Council is looking to hold its assets for the long term so in the near term capital spending which generates ongoing income streams will continue to be financed from borrowing on a prudential basis. In future years commencing from 2018-19 the Council will looking to make increasing contributions from revenue towards capital to assist in funding the capital programme. To strengthen these reserves potential asset sales are kept under review

In May 2016, the Council set up a 100% owned subsidiary Knowle Green Estates Ltd which will be the Council's delivery vehicle for additional housing within the Borough. The Council is looking to increase the supply of a range of housing tenures including temporary accommodation, affordable housing and private sector rental in order to ease housing pressures within the Borough and help the Borough meet its future Local Plan housing targets.

Pensions (see notes Pages 59 to 64)

International Accounting Standard 19 'Employee Benefits' ('IAS19') requires Councils to provide clear information on the impact of the Council's obligation to fund the retirement benefits of its staff. Information has been received from the Actuary on the latest position as at March 2018, showing a deficit of £44.860m for this Council, which represents a £0.731m increase relative to 2016-17.

- The deficit has increased due to a number of factors the main one being an increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligations by £1.340 million, which is more than the £0.609m increase in the value of the pension fund assets.
- It must be emphasised that this calculation has been made for the specific requirements of 'IAS 19' and should not be used for any other purpose. There was a separate triennial revaluation based on the pension fund as at 31 March 2016, the result of which kept employer ongoing current contributions unchanged but which resulted in past service contributions increasing in steps of £180k in each year between 2015-16 and 2017-18. The liabilities of £44.860m show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The liability has a substantial impact reducing the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy.

The Council's share of the deficit on the Surrey Pension Fund continued to reduce the Council's net asset position. Spelthorne's Balance Sheet shows a Pensions liability of £44.86 million). There has been minimal change in the accounting valuation of the fund compared 31 March 2017. The current actuarial valuation, based on forecast yields rather than corporate bond yields as required by the accounting standards, shows that the fund is very close to being fully funded at 31 March 2018.

The deficit on the pension scheme will be made good by contributions over the remaining working life of employees as assessed by the scheme actuary.

Finance is only required to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

Borrowing

During the year the Council entered into external long term borrowing of £246.5m to finance asset purchases with a balance of long term total debt outstanding of £650.6m as at 31 March 2018 on the balance sheet. The balance is offset by the value of the assets acquired on the balance sheet. This resulted in a financing charge of £10.1m being charged in the accounts all of which was more than covered by additional income generated by the assets acquired.

Provisions

The 50% Business Rates Retention system was introduced from 1st April 2013 under which part of the business rates collected are retained by the Council. There was an element of risk linked to the new system in respect of appeals which can be made by businesses over their rateable value. Accordingly, a provision of £4.5m was made in 2017/18 to reflect the possible impact of outstanding appeals being successful and also the potential impact of the NHS being able to claim charitable relief for Foundation hospital trusts.

Revenue Expenditure

An analysis of the Council's total gross revenue income and expenditure identifying major variances from the original budget is shown below.

Comparison of Revenue Budget to Revenue Outturn	Revenue Budget 2017/18 £'000	Revenue Outturn 2017/18 £'000	Variance Outturn to Budget £'000
Gross Expenditure	59,695	57,268	(2,427)
Gross Income	(59,976)	(63,086)	(3,110)
	<u>(281)</u>	<u>(5,818)</u>	<u>(5,537)</u>
Interest on balances	(900)	(1,027)	(127)
Transfers (from)/to Earmarked Reserves	700	16,263	15,563
Interest on repayments	8,307	10,089	1,782
Debt repayment	4,482	4,517	35
Rent Free period income		(8,723)	(8,723)
	<u>12,308</u>	<u>15,301</u>	<u>2,993</u>
Financed by:			
Non-ringfenced grants and contributions	(1,627)	(2,670)	(1,043)
Net receipts from Business Rates	(3,009)	(5,024)	(2,015)
Council Tax (Demand on Collection Fund & surplus)	(7,655)	(7,656)	(1)
(Surplus)/deficit for the year	<u>17</u>	<u>(49)</u>	<u>(66)</u>

The Council has always adopted the accounting practices recommended by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). These accounts comply fully with their current requirements.

The previous analysis covers revenue expenditure and income only and is not directly comparable with the Expenditure and Funding Analysis statement on page 30 which provides a more detailed breakdown at service expenditure level, for revenue and capital.

Financial Strategy Review

The Council continuously reviews and updates its financial strategy. During 2017-18 the strategy was updated to respond to the grant cuts the Council will experience over the next few years. The Council is preparing for the prospect that potentially from 2018-19 it will not only no longer receive Revenue Support Grant funding but will have start making payments to the Government, of approximately £750,000 per annum, effectively negative grant allocations.

The main issues identified in the review and the outline budget process were the following:

- The need to maximise savings and efficiencies. Strategies to deliver this include:
 - Sharing of services with other Councils - during 2017-18 the Council continued to share one head of service with a neighbouring borough council
 - Acquiring new revenue income generating streams
 - Maximising income from the assets the Council owns. The Council has prioritised a number of projects which over the medium term will deliver significant income
 - Continuing to diversify the Council's investment portfolio and seek to maximise-investment returns whilst balancing risk
 - Investing in initiatives to mitigate some of the homelessness pressures on the Council's revenue budget, including increasing supply of range of housing tenures within the Borough
 - Seeking procurement savings - a new procurement officer post was filled in September 2017
 - Rationalising accommodation and letting out office space. The Council is in 2018/19 reconfiguring its office accommodation to reduce the amount of space it occupies
 - Tight vacancy control
 - Reviewing fees and charges, balancing impact on local residents and the local economy with the need to increase income
 - Smarter use of technology
 - Seeking to encourage economic development within the Borough which will help stimulate business rates growth which will assist the Council's future funding.

The Council will continue to evaluate the impact of the decision in June 2016 for UK to move towards leaving the European Union on its budget strategy.

Summary

The next few years will continue to be extremely challenging, with a post Brexit future adding to the uncertainties. The Council has been impacted by the public sector deficit reduction programme, which means levels of government grant are being cut and will continue to reduce for a number of years. There have been knock on effects from the financial pressures Surrey County Council is facing with funding reductions from Surrey County Council impacting on the Borough Council.

The additional ongoing revenue income from the enlarged commercial property portfolio enabled the Council to set a balanced budget for 2018-19. The Council has reserves but these have been used in the past to support the budget over a number of years. Significant sums are being put into earmarked reserves to ensure there are sufficient funds to manage future liabilities relating to the Council's property portfolio. The Council continues to be focused on delivering efficiencies and growing its commercial income. By pursuing these strategies we are confident that we can ensure that Spelthorne Borough Council has a sustainable financial future and will continue to be able to provide the range of services its residents deserve.

Spelthorne has a history of prudence in the way we manage the finances, and we will continue to review rigorously all our services to ensure that they are needed and are delivered economically, efficiently and effectively.

Following the EU referendum in June 2016 and the vote by the United Kingdom to leave the EU, the impact on the Council is uncertain at the present time, and the potential impacts for the Council are being kept under review.

The accounts were authorised for audit by Mr T Collier, Chief Finance Officer on 31 May 2018 and events after the Balance Sheet date have been considered up to this date.

Further Information

If you require any further information, please contact Terry Collier, Chief Finance Officer on Tel: 01784 446296 at the Council Offices, Knowle Green Staines-upon-Thames, TW18 1XB.

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Deputy Chief Executive / Chief Finance Officer.
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Deputy Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom* ("the Code").

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Deputy Chief Executive has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the local authority "Code";
- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I hereby certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Spelthorne Borough Council and its Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Mr Terry Collier, CPFA, CA
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 26th July 2018

Councillor Mary Madams
Chair of Audit Committee

Date: 26th July 2018

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The (increase)/decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movements in the year following those adjustments. The 2016/17 figures are shown for comparison.

2017/18	General Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Total Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance brought forward 1 April	(11,053)	0	(116)	(11,169)	3,929	(7,240)
Movements in-year				0		0
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	4,964			4,964	(6,120)	(1,156)
Adjustments between accounting & funding basis uner regulations	(21,436)	0	(100)	(21,536)	21,536	0
(Increase)/decrease in-year	<u>(16,472)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>(16,572)</u>	<u>15,416</u>	<u>(1,156)</u>
Balance carried forward 31 March	<u>(27,525)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(216)</u>	<u>(27,741)</u>	<u>19,345</u>	<u>(8,396)</u>

2016/17 restated	General Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Total Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance brought forward 1 April	(12,601)	(1,448)	(503)	(14,552)	(25,184)	(39,736)
Movements in-year						
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	27,347			27,347	5,149	32,496
Adjustments between accounting & funding basis uner regulations	(25,799)	1,448	387	(23,964)	23,964	0
(Increase)/decrease in-year	<u>1,548</u>	<u>1,448</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>3,383</u>	<u>29,113</u>	<u>32,496</u>
Balance carried forward 31 March	<u>(11,053)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>(11,169)</u>	<u>3,929</u>	<u>(7,240)</u>

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount funded from taxation. The Council raises taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (page 30) and the Movement in Reserves Statement (page 13).

2016/17 restated				2017/18		
Expenditure	Income	Net		Expenditure	Income	Net
£'000	£'000	£'000	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000
1,397	(342)	1,055	Leader	1,448	(279)	1,169
551	(39)	512	Deputy Leader	786		786
2,068	(52)	2,016	Corporate Management	2,206	(1,124)	1,082
34,988	(34,504)	484	Housing	33,979	(32,360)	1,619
5,416	31	5,447	Finance	2,688	(15)	2,673
Amounts included in Finance Portfolio			Customer Service, Estates & Transport	3,018	(404)	2,614
3,650	(4,584)	(934)	Planning & Economic Development	8,052	(1,147)	6,905
11,265	(5,194)	6,071	Environment & Compliance	10,285	(4,047)	6,238
3,428	(2,612)	816	Community & Wellbeing	4,241	(2,297)	1,944
<u>62,763</u>	<u>(47,296)</u>	<u>15,467</u>	Cost of Services	<u>66,703</u>	<u>(41,673)</u>	<u>25,030</u>
3,436	(884)	2,552	Other Operating Expenditure/Income	70	(1,250)	(1,180)
30,923	(10,220)	20,703	Financing & Investment Inc/Exp	25,890	(31,165)	(5,275)
	<u>(11,375)</u>	<u>(11,375)</u>	Taxation & Non-specific Grant Income	<u>0</u>	<u>(13,611)</u>	<u>(13,611)</u>
<u>97,122</u>	<u>(69,775)</u>	<u>27,347</u>	(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	<u>92,663</u>	<u>(87,699)</u>	<u>4,964</u>
		(2,333)	(Surplus)/Deficit on the revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment			(4,946)
		(1,071)	(Surplus)/Deficit on the revaluation of Available-for-Sale Assets			317
		8,553	Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability			(1,491)
			Short Term Capital Grant Receipts in advance			
		<u>5,149</u>	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			<u>(6,120)</u>
		<u>32,496</u>	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			<u>(1,156)</u>

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example, the Capital Receipts Reserve may only be used to fund capital expenditure or to repay debt.) The second category of reserves is those that the Council may not use to fund services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses, (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

31 Mar 17 <i>restated</i>	Balance Sheet	Notes	31 Mar 18
£'000			£'000
46,346	Property, Plant & Equipment	11	57,827
154	Heritage Assets	12	147
392,145	Investment Properties	13	635,745
455	Intangible Assets	14	638
21,599	Long Term Investments	15	20,952
14,752	Long Term Receivables		14,700
475,451	Long Term Assets		730,009
209	Short Term Investments	15	500
58	Inventories		52
5,602	Short Term Receivables	16	12,368
7,337	Cash & Cash Equivalents	17	4,975
13,206	Current Assets		17,895
(7,753)	Short Term Borrowing	15	(13,965)
(21,739)	Short Term Payables	19	(27,843)
(1,702)	Short Term Provisions	20	(2,239)
(31,194)	Current Liabilities		(44,047)
(44,129)	Other Long Term Liabilities		(44,860)
(405,764)	Long Term Borrowing	15	(650,601)
(330)	Long Term Capital Grant Receipts in advance	29	0
(450,223)	Long Term Liabilities		(695,461)
7,240	Net Assets		8,396
(11,169)	Usable Reserves		(27,741)
3,929	Unusable Reserves	21	19,345
(7,240)	Total Reserves		(8,396)

Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.

2016/17 restated £'000	Statement of Cash Flows	Notes	2017/18 £'000
27,347	Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services		4,964
(48,226)	Adjustments to net (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	22	(25,632)
758	Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	22	1,250
<u>(20,121)</u>	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		<u>(19,418)</u>
429,769	Investing Activities	23	265,331
<u>(410,633)</u>	Financing Activities	24	<u>(243,551)</u>
<u>(985)</u>	Net increase or decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		<u>2,362</u>
6,352	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		7,337
985	Net increase or decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(2,362)
<u>7,337</u>	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the reporting period		<u>4,975</u>

Statement of Accounting Policies

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2017/18 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31st March 2018. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which those regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Council Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18 (the Code), and are supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in these financial statements is principally historical cost, modified by revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

2. Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior year adjustment.

Material errors discovered in the prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

3. Accrual of Income and Expenditure

Activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. In particular:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefit or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that the economic benefit or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption; they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a receivable or payable for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of receivables is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that mature in 7 days or less from the date of acquisition or are repayable without penalty on notice of no more than 7 days. They are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. All funds held in money market funds that are repayable on notice, and bank deposits held are accounted for as cash equivalents. Term deposits that mature in more than 7 days from the date of acquisition are not classified as cash equivalents.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

5. Exceptional Items

When items of income and expenditure are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

6. Charges to Revenue for Non-current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service.
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off.
- Amortisation of intangible Non-current Assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. Until 2015/16, the Council had no long term outstanding debt. In 2017/18, the Council has £650.6m outstanding debt. However, no minimum revenue provision is required until the first full financial year (2017/18) after the debt has been drawn in line with the Council's MRP policy. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

7. Employee Benefits

a) Benefits payable during employment

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render services to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rate applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of termination benefits or when the council recognises the cost of restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated in accordance to the relevant accounting standard. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with the debits for cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

c) Post-employment benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Surrey County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefit scheme.

- The liabilities of the Surrey Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on a high quality corporate bond.
- The assets of the Surrey Pension Fund attributable to the Spelthorne Borough Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value as follows:
 - Quoted securities - current bid price.
 - Unquoted securities - professional estimate.
 - Unitised securities - current bid price.
 - Property - market value.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - Service Cost comprising:
 - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost – The increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
 - Net interest on the net defined benefit liability, i.e. net interest expense for the Council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit that arises from the passage of time charged to the financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit obligation during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

- Re-measurements comprising:
 - the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit – charged to the Pensions Reserve as other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
 - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to the Surrey Pension Fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the Pension Fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to post-employment benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits and credits for the cash paid to the pension fund and any amounts payable to the fund but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

d) Discretionary benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision of the award and accounted for using the same policies as applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

8. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts may be adjusted to reflect such events.
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

9. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective rate of interest is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For all borrowings the Council has, the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable plus accrued interest; and the interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount due for the year according to the loan agreement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- Loans and receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market.
- Available-for-sale assets – assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed and determinable payments.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the assets multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the loans the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable plus accrued interest and the interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of the likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Trade receivables are recorded at their nominal amount less an allowance for doubtful debts. The Balance Sheet and the notes to the accounts disclose the amount accordingly.

Available-for-sale Assets

Available-for-sale assets are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. All the Available-for-sale assets held by the Council have fixed and determinable payments and annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the amortised cost of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

Assets are maintained in the Balance Sheet at fair value, including equity shares where applicable, and values are based on the following principles:

- Instruments with quoted prices – the market price.
- Other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

- Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the Council can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset

Changes in the fair value are balanced by an entry in the Available-for-sale Reserve and the gain/loss is recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Revaluation of Available-for-sale Financial Assets. The exception is where impairment losses have been incurred. These are debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any net gain or loss for the asset accumulated in the Available-for-sale Reserve.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) or fair values fall below cost, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If the asset has fixed or determinable payments, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective rate of interest. Otherwise, the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayments and amortisation).

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in the Available-for-sale Reserve.

Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost (less any impairment losses).

10. Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

- The Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- The grants or contributions will be received.

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as Payable. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable to revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

When capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

11. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only re-valued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to the active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The useful life is deemed to be five years and any gain or loss arising on disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

When expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

12. Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are solely used to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

13. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease payments are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability; and
- A finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

Property, plant and equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Council at the end of the lease period).

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the service benefiting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Changes are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent free period at the commencement of the lease)

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant and equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the balance sheet as a disposal and also written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain/loss on disposal.

A gain representing the Council's net investment in the lease is also credited in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain/loss on disposal (ie netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal) matched by a lease (long term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property and finance income. When future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor.

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for non-investment property assets and to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line for the income from leases of investment property.

14. Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services, for rental to others or for administration purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- The purchase price.
- Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The cost of assets other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Infrastructure and community assets - depreciated historical cost.
- All other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate for fair value.

Where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost is used as a proxy for fair value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuation are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- Where there is no balance on the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at the year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- Where there is no balance on the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all property, plant and equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Dwellings and other buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer.
- Vehicles, plant and equipment - vehicles and plant and IT equipment 20% per annum on the reducing balance and other equipment, straight-line allocation over the estimated useful life of the asset, deemed to be 5 years.

Where an item of property has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. In this context, significance arises when the carrying value of an individual asset is more than 10% of all assets and an individual component of that asset is greater than 25% of the asset.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and Non-current assets held for sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is classified as an Asset held for Sale. These assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition and where the sale is highly probable. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale, adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as held for sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

Assets that the Council may sell at some point but which do not meet the criteria as set out in this policy, are classified as Surplus Assets held for Disposal. Assets that are abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for disposals in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts which are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can only be used for new capital investment. Receipts are appropriated to the Capital Receipts Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of non-current fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

15. Heritage Assets

A heritage asset is an asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture. Heritage assets can be either tangible assets or intangible assets.

Heritage assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved on trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations. They are held by the Council in pursuit of its overall objectives in relation to the maintenance of heritage. This class of asset includes historic buildings, archaeological sites, civic regalia, museum and gallery collections, works of art etc. The Council has very few material heritage assets, mainly war memorials and these are carried at valuation.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed every year together with the annual impairment review which is carried out by the Head of Property and Development Unit Asset Management in consultation with the Council's selected valuer. These assets are re-valued as part of the Council's 5 year rolling valuation programme and any impairment is recognised and measured in line with the Council's general policies on impairment.

16. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year and where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made); the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

Where some or all of the payments required to settle a provision is expected to be met by another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income in the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council.

Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstance where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot reasonably be measured.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

17. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. When subsequent expenditure is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employment benefits and that do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

18. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts so that there is no impact on the level of council tax.

19. Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from HM Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income. The net amount due to or from HM Revenues and Customs is included in Payable or Receivables in the Balance Sheet.

20. Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments such as equity shareholdings at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Council can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

21. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

The council acts as agent for the collection of Council Tax and Business Rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors, including central government. The council is required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under these legislative arrangements, the council, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards of the sharing arrangements.

The council tax and NDR income included in the CI&ES represents the council's share of accrued income for the year. Regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the council's General Fund. The difference between the accrued income and the regulatory amount is included in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account; a reconciling item being included in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The council's balance sheet includes the council's share of the end of year balances for council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, NDR appeals and overpayments and prepayments.

22. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has a material interest in the wholly-owned company Knowle Green Estates Limited. For 2017/18, the activities of this company are not significant and, therefore, no group accounts are required. The Council's accounts record transactions at cost.

23. Overheads

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

1. Statement of Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is to demonstrate to council tax (and rent) payers how the funding available to the Council (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by Councils in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposed between the Council's directorates (services or departments). Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2016/17 restated				2017/18		
Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Analysis Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Analysis Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
1,061	(6)	1,055	Leader	1,105	64	1,169
512	0	512	Deputy Leader	563	223	786
1,741	275	2,016	Corporate Management	745	337	1,082
1,601	(1,118)	483	Housing	1,498	121	1,619
4,448	354	4,802	Finance	2,576	97	2,673
Amounts included in Finance Portfolio			Customer Service, Estates & Transport	1,745	869	2,614
(10,115)	9,180	(935)	Planning and Economic Development	(19,103)	26,008	6,905
4,715	1,356	6,071	Environment and Compliance	4,981	1,257	6,238
153	663	816	Community and Wellbeing	72	1,872	1,944
<u>4,116</u>	<u>10,704</u>	<u>14,820</u>	Cost of Services	<u>(5,818)</u>	<u>30,848</u>	<u>25,030</u>
<u>(1,835)</u>	<u>14,362</u>	<u>12,527</u>	Other compatible income/expenditure	<u>(15,011)</u>	<u>(5,055)</u>	<u>(20,066)</u>
<u>2,281</u>	<u>25,066</u>	<u>27,347</u>	Net position	<u>(20,829)</u>	<u>25,793</u>	<u>4,964</u>
(12,601)	(inc Reserves)		Opening balance for General Fund	(951)		
2,281			Net position above	(20,829)		
(733)			Minimum Revenue Provision	4,517		
			Transfer to Reserves	16,263		
<u>(11,053)</u>	(inc Reserves)		Closing balance for General Fund	<u>(1,000)</u>		

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2017/18:

Adjustments from General Reserves to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	2017/18			Total
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note i)	Net change for Pensions Adjustments (Note ii)	Other differences (Note iii)	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Leader		63	1	64
Deputy Leader	209	13	1	223
Corporate Management	234	99	4	337
Housing		119	2	121
Finance		94	3	97
Customer Service, Estates & Transport	809	59	2	869
Planning and Economic Development	4,501	144	21,363	26,008
Environment and Compliance	874	371	12	1,257
Community and Wellbeing	1,724	143	4	1,872
Cost of Services	8,350	1,106	21,392	30,848
Other income and expenditure	11,332	1,116	(17,503)	(5,055)
	19,682	2,222	3,889	25,793

Note i: Adjustments relating to capital include depreciation, amortisation of intangible assets, impairment, revenue funded under statute, movement in the value of investment properties, gains/losses on disposal of non-current assets, capital grants and contributions and revenue contributions to capital outlay.

Note ii: Adjustments relating to pensions are the removal of employee pension costs for the Local Government Pension Scheme and their replacement with current service costs and past service costs plus net interest on the defined benefit pension liability.

Note iii: Other adjustments include the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR, employee benefits and investment property income.

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2016/17:

Adjustments from General Reserves to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	2016/17			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note i)	Net change for Pensions Adjustments (Note ii)	Other differences (Note iii)	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Leader	1		(7)	(6)
Deputy Leader				0
Corporate Management	283		(8)	275
Housing			(1,118)	(1,118)
Finance and Customer Service			354	354
Planning and Economic Development	26,390		(17,210)	9,180
Environment and Compliance	1,251		105	1,356
Community and Wellbeing	666		(3)	663
Cost of Services	<u>28,591</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(17,887)</u>	<u>10,704</u>
Other income and expenditure	(1,080)	808	14,634	14,362
	<u>27,511</u>	<u>808</u>	<u>(3,253)</u>	<u>25,066</u>

Expenditure and income Analysed by nature - The Council's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

	2016/17 restated	2017/18
	£'000	£'000
Expenditure		
Employees benefits expenses	12,312	15,271
Other services expenses	42,526	43,113
Support service recharges	(57)	2,381
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	37,109	21,808
Interest payments	4,135	10,089
Total Expenditure	<u>96,025</u>	<u>92,662</u>
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(56,183)	(42,922)
Interest and investment income	(1,332)	(31,165)
Income from Council Tax and Business Rates	(7,804)	(8,822)
Government grants and contributions	(3,359)	(4,789)
Total Income	<u>(68,678)</u>	<u>(87,698)</u>
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	<u>27,347</u>	<u>4,964</u>

2. Accounting Standards Issued but not yet adopted

The Council is required to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. In doing so, the Council is required to provide known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new IFRS will have on the Council's financial statements. This requirement applies to accounting standards that come into effect for the financial year commencing on or before 1 January 2018 for 2018/19,

For this disclosure, the standards introduced by the 2018/19 Code include:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*
- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- Amendments to IAS12 *Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses*
- Amendments to IAS 17 *Statement of Cash Flows*

These will be incorporated into the Statement of Accounts for 2018/19. At this stage, it is not anticipated that there will be any material effect on the Council's finances.

3. Critical Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out on pages 17 to 29, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

4. Prior Period Adjustments

There were no prior period adjustments accounted for in 2017/18. Some tables in 2016/17 have been restated to be consistent with the disclosures for 2017/18.

5. Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2018 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustments in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. Surrey Pension Fund have engaged a firm of consulting actuaries who provide the Council with expert advice.	The effect on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways.
Arrears	At 31 March 2018, the Council had a balance of Short Term Receivables of £12.368m and has made a provision of £3.728m for impairment of doubtful debts.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of the impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £3.728m to be set aside as an allowance.
Business Rates Appeals	A provision of £2.089m has been included in the accounts to reflect the Council's share (40%) of the estimated impact of business rate payers successfully appealing the rateable value assigned to their properties. This is based on the number of appeals outstanding as at 31 st March 2018 and the historical success rate of all appeals since 2010.	The Council will be required to reimburse all rate payers who are successful with their appeals, and this will also impact upon business rates receivable in future years.

6. Material Items of Income and Expense

The major item of expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account is Housing Benefits which was £30.2m in 2017/18 (£31.2m 2016/17). However, this expenditure is fully recovered by the receipt of subsidy from central Government, £30.2m in 2017/18 (£31.2m 2016/17), so the net cost to the Council is minimal. In addition, a net £30.138m was received in terms of investment properties (see Note 13).

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

Adjustments are made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement recognised by the Council in the year, in accordance with proper accounting practice, to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. The adjustments are made against the following reserves:

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is a statutory fund into which all the receipts of the Council are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund Balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practices. The General Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year.

Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows resources that have to be applied for these purposes at year end.

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Account holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which that Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require the repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet capital expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

The following tables provide an analysis of the movement in the above reserves for 2017/18 and the prior year 2016/17:

2017/18	General Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Total Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account</i>						
<i>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>						
Charges for depreciation	(2,458)			(2,458)	2,458	0
Changes in the valuation of Property, plant and equipment	(4,535)			(4,535)	4,535	0
Movement in the fair value of Investment Properties	(14,629)			(14,629)	14,629	0
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(187)			(187)	187	0
Capital grants and contributions applied	1,021			1,021	(1,021)	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(1,241)			(1,241)	1,241	0
<i>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	838			838	(838)	0
Capital expenditure charged against General Reserves	4,517			4,517	(4,517)	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account</i>						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	100		(100)	0	0	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve</i>						
Transfer of Cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,250	(1,250)		0	0	0
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		1,250		1,250	(1,250)	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve</i>						
Reversal of items relating to Retirement Benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(5,016)			(5,016)	5,016	0
Employer's pensions contribution and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	2,794			2,794	(2,794)	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account</i>						
Amount by which Council Tax/Business Rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(3,857)			(3,857)	3,857	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account</i>						
Amounts by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accrual basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(33)			(33)	33	0
Total Adjustments	(21,436)	0	(100)	(21,536)	21,536	0

2016/17 restated	General Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Total Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account</i>						
<i>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>						
Charges for depreciation	(2,392)			(2,392)	2,392	0
Changes in the valuation of Property, plant and equipment	(432)			(432)	432	0
Movement in the fair value of Investment Properties	(25,570)			(25,570)	25,570	0
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(192)			(192)	192	0
Capital grants and contributions applied	386			386	(386)	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(550)			(550)	550	0
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal, derecognition or sale as part of the gain/loss on the disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(3,436)			(3,436)	3,436	0
<i>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>						
Capital expenditure charged against General Reserves	2,821			2,821	(2,821)	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account</i>						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	238		(238)	0	0	0
Reallocated to between Reserves		(387)	387	0	0	0
Application of capital grants and contributions to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account			238	238	(238)	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve</i>						
Transfer of Cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	883	(883)		0	0	0
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		2,718		2,718	(2,718)	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve</i>						
Reversal of items relating to Retirement Benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(3,277)			(3,277)	3,277	0
Employer's pensions contribution and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	2,469			2,469	(2,469)	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account</i>						
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	3,258			3,258	(3,258)	0
<i>Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account</i>						
Amounts by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accrual basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(5)			(5)	5	0
Total Adjustments	(25,799)	1,448	387	(23,964)	23,964	0

8. Transfers to and from Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and balances in Earmarked Reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts transferred from Earmarked Reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2017/18.

Earmarked Reserves	31 Mar 17	Transfers in	Transfers out	31 Mar 18
restated opening balances	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue Grants Unapplied	(801)	(1,193)	158	(1,836)
Capital Fund	(443)	(1,000)		(1,443)
Interest Equalisation	(493)			(493)
New Schemes Fund	(1,221)			(1,221)
Housing Initiatives	(2,973)		838	(2,135)
Building Control Reserve		(65)		(65)
Insurance	(50)			(50)
New Homes Bonus	(50)			(50)
Revenue Carry Forwards	(239)	(472)		(711)
Bridge Street	(69)		36	(33)
Bronzefield Maintenance	(273)		1	(272)
Youth Council	(20)			(20)
Business Rates Equalisation	(1,145)	(3,053)		(4,198)
BP Main Site Reserves	(1,867)	(823)		(2,690)
BP SWC Reserves	(340)	(165)		(505)
Elmbrook House Reserves	(118)	(55)		(173)
12 Hammersmith Grove		(10,030)		(10,030)
Stockley Park		(350)		(350)
Local Environmental Assessment Reserve		(250)		(250)
Total earmarked reserves	(10,102)	(17,456)	1,033	(26,525)

9. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2016/17			2017/18			
Expenditure	Income	Net		Expenditure	Income	Net
£'000	£'000	£'000	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000
	(932)	(932)			(1,027)	(1,027)
4,135		4,135		10,089		10,089
	(400)	(400)				0
1,175		1,175		1,116		1,116
25,613	(8,888)	16,725		14,685	(30,138)	(15,453)
30,923	(10,220)	20,703		25,890	(31,165)	(5,275)

Movement on Balances in 2016/17:

Property, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
restated	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	44,228	7,261	52,239
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	204	0	204
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(488)	0	(488)
Assets reclassified from 'Held for sale'	1,935	(450)	735
Written back to CI&ES			0
Additions	80	1,060	1,140
Other movements in cost or valuation	1,453	0	1,453
At 31 March 2017	<u>47,412</u>	<u>7,871</u>	<u>55,283</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	(1,528)	(5,751)	(7,279)
Depreciation charge	(1,863)	(503)	(2,366)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,398	0	1,398
Depreciation written out to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	56	0	56
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	(746)	0	(746)
At 31 March 2017	<u>(2,683)</u>	<u>(6,254)</u>	<u>(8,937)</u>
Net book value at 31 March 2017	44,729	1,617	46,346
Net book value at 31 March 2016	42,700	1,510	44,960

Depreciation

The following useful lives and depreciation rates have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

Land	Freehold land is not depreciated
Buildings	Remaining useful life as estimated by qualified valuer
Vehicles and IT Equipment	20% of the carrying amount
Other Equipment	5 years

Capital Commitments

The Council had no major capital commitments at 31 March 2018.

Effect of Changes in Estimates

In 2017/18, the Council made no material changes to its accounting estimates for property, plant and equipment.

Revaluations

The Council is required to revalue its property, plant and equipment at least once every five years. A full revaluation of all land and property assets was carried out as at 1st April 2015, and a rolling valuation programme has been implemented from this date onwards with the assets being valued split equally over the five year period. The valuations are carried out by Kempton Carr in accordance with the

methodologies and basis for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS).

Valuations of vehicles, plant and equipment are based on current prices where there is a second-hand market or latest prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

12. Heritage Assets

The Council's main heritage assets are war memorials and the total book value of these is as follows:

2016/17 £'000	Heritage Assets	2017/18 £'000
156	Balance at 1st April	154
(2)	Depreciation	(2)
	Revaluation increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(5)
<u>154</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>147</u>

Depreciation is not required on heritage assets which have indefinite lives. However, war memorials have been valued by a qualified valuer and are deemed to have finite lives so depreciation has been charged in line with the Council's policy.

Heritage assets (where only insurance values are available) have not been reflected in the balance sheet. The statues and sculpture assets are subject to vandalism and the insurance values reflects the level of past insurance claims and the civic regalia and works of art are regarded de-minimus under the Council's asset valuation policy.

13. Investment Properties

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in respect of investment properties:

2016/17 £'000		2017/18 £'000
(8,888)	Rental income from properties	(30,138)
43	Operating expenses	56
25,570	Changes in valuations	14,629
<u>16,725</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>(15,453)</u>

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to receive income and the proceeds of disposal.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year:

2016/17 £'000	Investment Properties	Notes	2017/18 £'000
215	Balance at 1st April		392,145
417,500	Additions	30	258,229
(25,570)	Change in fair value		(14,629)
<u>392,145</u>	Balance at 31st March		<u>635,745</u>

Fair Value Hierarchy

Details of the Council's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2018 is shown below:

(level 2) 31 Mar 17 £'000	Fair value measurement	(level 2) 31 Mar 18 £'000
192,521	Land	201,961
199,624	Buildings	433,784
<u>392,145</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>635,745</u>

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2

The land and buildings located in the local area are measured using the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use taking into account any restrictions on use or sale. Such restrictions include known planning limitations on potential change of use and known title restrictions including existing tenancies.

Valuation Techniques

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.

Valuation process for Investment Properties

The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations were carried out by the Council's valuer in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The Council's valuation experts work closely with finance officers reporting directly to the Deputy Chief Executive on a regular basis regarding all valuation matters.

14. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include purchased software licenses and these are amortised on a straight line basis over a period of five years.

2016/17 £'000	Intangible Assets	Notes	2017/18 £'000
409	Balance at 1st April		455
238	New capital expenditure	30	370
(192)	Amortisation		(187)
<u>455</u>	Balance at 31st March		<u>638</u>

15. Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet:

31 Mar 17			31 Mar 18	
Long term £'000	Short term £'000	Carrying values	Long term £'000	Short term £'000
		Investments		
2,596		Loans and receivables	2,156	329
19,268		Available-for-sale assets	18,952	
	7,337	Cash and cash equivalents		4,975
		Receivables		
	5,811	Financial assets carried at contract amounts		3,465
		Borrowing		
(405,764)	(7,525)	Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	(650,601)	(12,588)
		Payables		
	(21,455)	Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts		(23,071)

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

2016/17 £'000	Income, expense, gains and losses	2017/18 £'000
4,091	Interest payable	10,089
(129)	Interest income	(72)
(816)	Dividend income	(943)

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long term receivables and payables are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- Where an instrument will mature within the next 12 months, the carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value.
- The fair value of trade and other receivables and payables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.
- The fair value of cash, overdrafts, and other cash equivalents is taken to be the carrying amounts.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

31 Mar 17			31 Mar 18	
Long term £'000	Short term £'000	Fair values	Long term £'000	Short term £'000
		Investments		
2,858		Loans and receivables	2,738	
19,268		Available-for-sale assets	18,941	
	7,337	Cash and cash equivalents		4,975
		Receivables		
	5,534	Financial assets carried at contract amounts		8,487
		Borrowing		
(409,077)	(7,525)	Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	649,751	(12,588)
		Payables		
	(19,728)	Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts		71,347

- Available-For-Sale assets are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. These fair values are based on public price quotations where there is an active market for the instrument.
- Short term receivables and payables are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

Fair Value of Financial Assets

Some of the Council's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are described in the following table, including the valuation technique used to measure them.

Recurring fair value measurements	Input level in fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques used to measure fair value	Fair Value as at 31st March 2018 £'000
Available for sale: Pooled Investment Funds	Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical shares	£18,952

Financial Instruments – Risks

The Council has adopted CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management (and subsequent amendments) and complies with the Prudential Code for Capital Financing in Local Authorities (revised December 2017).

Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council.
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Council might not have the funds available to meet its financial commitments.
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in interest rates and equity prices.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Policies and procedures to minimise risk are set out in the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy approved by the Council. These policies cover principles for overall risk management, as well as covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to the Council's customers.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria. The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category. The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the Council are as detailed below:

- The Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by its treasury advisors, Arlingclose, to assist its selection of suitable counter-parties. This service aims to assess the credit quality of counter-parties and investment instruments by reference to major rating agencies including Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. This information is also supplemented by credit default swaps data which provides a market indication of the perceived credit risk for individual institutions. This information may give investors advance warning of credit rating downgrades.
- All credit ratings are generally monitored monthly although the Council is alerted to changes in credit ratings by its treasury advisors, as they are released to the market. Downgraded counter-parties are immediately withdrawn from future use. Investments that no longer meet the Council's minimum criteria are reported to the Deputy Chief Executive (CFO) although where these investments are fixed term deposits, no effective action can be taken until the deposits mature.
- The Council will not solely rely on the service provided by their treasury advisors but it will also make use of other sources of generally available information when considering counter-party credit risk. These may include the use of the quality financial press, market data (including credit default swaps, share price, annual reports, statements to the market etc), information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that government support.
- The Council will only invest in approved counterparties within the UK or approved counter-parties from countries with a minimum sovereign rating of A- from Fitch Ratings or the equivalent Moody's or Standard and Poor's rating.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to investments in banks and building societies cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is

rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's investments and deposits, but there was no evidence as at 31 March 2018 that this was likely to happen.

No formal assessments are generally carried out in respect of individual customers. However, in the event of a significant commitment financial checks would be carried out to minimise the Council's exposure to loss and default.

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers but the following table shows an analysis of balances that are due past their payment date.

2016/17 £'000	Credit for customers	2017/18 £'000
971	Less than three months	2,085
61	Three to six months	392
820	Six months to one year	141
189	More than six months	594
<u>2,041</u>	Total	<u>3,212</u>

In addition, the Council made a provision for impairment of debt of £555K for the year 2017/18 (£596K 2016/17).

Liquidity Risk

The Council has comprehensive cash flow management procedures in place to ensure that cash is available when required. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowing from the money markets and there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. Borrowing facilities are used for day to day cash flow requirements and all loans are currently less than one year duration. All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed principally to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowing and investments. The Council is heavily reliant on investment income to support expenditure and has several strategies in place for managing such risk.

An external treasury advisor has been retained to provide analysis of market movements and to assist in investment decisions based on their knowledge of current market conditions and interest rate forecasting. Investments are usually for fixed terms and during the year the maturity profile of the Council's portfolio shortened considerably due to the adverse conditions in global financial markets.

The Council currently has no variable rate investments.

Price Risk

The Council's currently invests in pooled investment funds including three equity funds, two corporate bond funds and one property fund. There is an element of price risk because there is an active market for these instruments so the Council could be exposed to losses arising from movements in the share prices.

Details of the Council's investments in these funds including the purchase price and market value as at 31st March 2018, are set out below. The date of purchase is shown after the name of the fund:

Pooled Investment Fund held	Date of purchase	Purchase cost £'000	Market value at 31 Mar 18 £'000
Threadneedle Investment Services	8 Sep 16	2,000	1,964
Schroders Income Maximiser Fund	26 Aug 16	1,000	1,025
Investec Diversified Income	25 Aug 16	3,000	2,908
M&G Extra Income Fund Sterling	15 Aug 16	2,000	1,947
Schroders Income Maximiser Fund	24 Jul 15	1,000	965
M&G Optimal Income Sterling	13 Apr 15	1,691	1,761
CCLA Property Fund	30 Apr 14	1,000	1,140
CCLA Property Fund	31 Mar 13	1,500	1,996
Schroders Income Maximiser Fund	6 Jul 12	1,000	1,187
M&G Global Dividend Fund	27 Jun 12	1,000	1,574
Charteris Elite Income Fund	11 May 12	800	783
Schroders UK Corporate Bond Fund	11 May 12	1,500	1,703
		<u>17,491</u>	<u>18,952</u>

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus have no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

16. Receivables

2016/17 restated £'000	Short Term Receivables	Notes	2017/18 £'000
765	Central Government bodies		8,350
0	Other local authorities	23	553
6,755	Other entities and individuals		7,193
(1,918)	less provision for bad debts		(3,728)
<u>5,602</u>	Balance at 31st March		<u>12,368</u>

17. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up as follows:

2016/17 £'000	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2017/18 £'000
5	Cash held	5
332	Bank Current Accounts	2,770
7,000	Cash Equivalents	2,200
<u>7,337</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>4,975</u>

18. Assets Held For Sale

There are currently no properties classified as held for sale.

19. Payables

2016/17 restated £'000	Short Term Payables	2017/18 £'000
(73)	Central Government bodies	(742)
(2,768)	Other local authorities	(4,030)
(18,898)	Other entities and individuals	(23,071)
<u>(21,739)</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>(27,843)</u>

20. Provisions

Business Rates Appeals

Following the introduction of the Business Rates Retention system from 1st April 2013 the Council has taken on 40% of the liability relating to Business Rates Appeals. Business Rate payers have the right to appeal against the rateable value that has been assigned to their premises by the Central Government Valuation Office Agency (VOA). The VOA then assesses the case and if the appeal is reasonable reviews the rateable value. This provision allows for the Council's potential liability in relation to refunds that could be made following successful appeals. The total provision raised at 31st March 2018 is £5.223m (£3.880m 2016/17) (included in the Collection Fund) and the Council's share of this liability is £2.089m (£1.552m 2016/17) (included in the Council's Accounts). This has been calculated based on appeals outstanding at the 31st March adjusted for historical trends and success rates.

2016/17 £'000	Short Term Provisions	2017/18 £'000
(150)	Municipal Mutual Insurance	(150)
(1,552)	Business Rates Appeals	(2,089)
<u>(1,702)</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>(2,239)</u>

The insurance provision includes amounts in relation to Municipal Mutual Insurance. In January 1994, the Council's then insurer, Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) made a Scheme of Arrangement with its creditors. Under this scheme, claims are initially paid out in full, but if the eventual winding up of the company results in insufficient assets to meet all liabilities, a clawback clause will be triggered, which can affect claims already paid.

The rate of Levy may be adjusted by the Scheme Administrator if, following a review of the financial position MMI, he determines that the rate requires to be increased or decreased. Any such adjustment would be applied to the carried forward gross payments at the time.

21. Unusable Reserves

31 Mar 17		31 Mar 18
£'000	Unusable Reserves	£'000
(20,538)	Revaluation Reserve	(25,054)
(1,968)	Available for Sale Reserve	(1,652)
(2,377)	Capital Adjustment Account	12,617
(14,544)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(14,544)
44,129	Pension Reserve	44,860
(963)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2,894
190	Accumulated Absences Account	224
<u>3,929</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>19,345</u>

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its property, plant and equipment assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- Re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost.
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation.
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

The reserve contains only the revaluation gains accumulated since 1st April 2007, the date that the reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

2016/17	Revaluation Reserve	2017/18
£'000		£'000
(20,094)	Balance at 1st April	(20,538)
(1,601)	Changes in valuations	(4,482)
(732)	Depreciation written down on revaluation	(464)
1,889	Difference between fair value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	430
<u>(20,538)</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>(25,054)</u>

Available-For-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

The Available-For-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted prices. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- Revalued upwards/downwards or impaired and the gains are lost.

- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

2016/17 £'000	Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	2017/18 £'000
(897)	Balance at 1st April	(1,968)
(1,071)	Upward revaluation of investments not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	316
<u>(1,968)</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>(1,652)</u>

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling posting from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains the accumulated gains and losses on investment properties and also contains revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment before 1st April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. Note 7 (Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations) provides details of the source of all transactions posted to the account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2016/17 restated £'000	Capital Adjustment Account	2017/18 £'000
(26,897)	Balance at 1st April	(2,377)
	<i>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>	
2,390	Charges for depreciation	2,458
192	Charges for amortisation	187
434	Changes in the valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment	4,535
25,570	Changes in the valuation of Investment Properties	14,629
550	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	1,241
3,436	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal, derecognition or sale as part of the Gain or Loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
(1,889)	Adjusting amounts written off to the Revaluation Reserve	(430)
<u>30,683</u>	<i>Total amount of items reversed</i>	<u>22,620</u>
	<i>Capital financing applied in the year</i>	
(2,718)	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(1,250)
(624)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(1,021)
0	Application of grants and contributions to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	
(2,821)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund Balance	(838)
	Minimum revenue provision	(4,517)
<u>(6,163)</u>	<i>Total amount of capital financing</i>	<u>(7,626)</u>
<u>(2,377)</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>12,617</u>

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve. This reserve relates to the Elmsleigh Centre finance lease

2016/17 £'000	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	2017/18 £'000
(14,544)	Balance at 1st April	(14,544)
0	Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
0	Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve on receipt of cash	
<u>(14,544)</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>(14,544)</u>

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pay any pension for which it is directly responsible. The balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2016/17 £'000	Pension Reserve	2017/18 £'000
34,768	Balance at 1st April	44,129
8,553	Remeasurement of net defined benefits liabilities/(assets)	(1,491)
3,277	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	5,016
(2,469)	Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(2,794)
<u>44,129</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>44,860</u>

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and non-domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers and business rate payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

The Collection Fund is accounted for on an agency basis, the Council being the agent in relation to the collection of Council tax and Business rates. The balance showing below reflects the Council's share of the Collection Fund balance at the end of the financial year.

2016/17 £'000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2017/18 £'000
2,295	Balance at 1st April	(963)
(3,258)	Amount by which Council Tax/Business Rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	3,857
<u>(963)</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>2,894</u>

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2016/17 £'000	Accumulated Absence	2017/18 £'000
185	Balance at 1st April	190
5	Amounts by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accrual basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	34
<u>190</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>224</u>

22. Statement of Cash Flows – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2016/17 £'000	Interest paid or received	2017/18 £'000
(948)	Interest received	8,940
4,091	Interest paid	1,064

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:

2016/17 restated £'000	Non-cash movements	2017/18 £'000
(3,317)	Depreciation	2,458
260	Impairment and downward valuations	4,535
	Amortisation	187
	Increase/(decrease) in impairments for bad debts	(1,810)
(13,435)	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(13,631)
(768)	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	8,537
18	Increase/(decrease) in inventories	(248)
(808)	Movement in pension liability	(2,222)
(2,986)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and Non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	
	Changes in the valuation of Investment Properties	14,629
(27,190)	Other non-cash items charged to the Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(38,067)
(48,226)		(25,632)

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities:

2016/17 £'000	Items that are investing or financing activities	2017/18 £'000
758	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	1,250
758		1,250

23. Statement of Cash Flows – Investing Activities

2016/17 £'000	Investing Activities	2017/18 £'000
422,414	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	272,072
295,660	Purchase of long-term and short-term investments	324,850
0	Other payments for investing activities	0
(758)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(1,250)
(287,100)	Proceeds from long-term and short-term investments	(329,650)
(447)	Other receipts for investing activities	(691)
429,769		265,331

24. Statement of Cash Flows – Financing Activities

2016/17 £'000	Financing Activities	2017/18 £'000
(570,264)	Cash receipts from long-term and short-term borrowing	(249,924)
160,945	Repayments of long-term and short-term borrowing	(52)
(1,314)	Other payments for financing activities	6,425
(410,633)		(243,551)

25. Members Allowances

The Council paid £330K to members of the Council during the year.

26. Senior Officers' Remuneration

The Council paid to its senior officers £423,904 (including pensions contributions) during the year:

2017/18

Senior Employees			2017/18
Title	Pay, fees and allowances £	Pension contributions £	Total £
Chief Executive (note A)	61,456	10,308	71,764
Chief Executive (note A)	57,872	9,271	67,143
Deputy Chief Executive & Chief Financial Officer	85,876	14,093	99,969
Deputy Chief Executive & Monitoring Officer	85,749	14,093	99,842
Head of Corporate Governance	73,701	11,485	85,187

Note A: following the departure of the previous incumbent, a new Chief Executive was appointed in September 2017

2016/17

Senior Employees			2016/17
Title	Pay, fees and allowances £	Pension contributions £	Total £
Chief Executive	115,421	19,310	134,731
Deputy Chief Executive & Chief Financial Officer	82,959	13,491	96,450
Deputy Chief Executive & Monitoring Officer	82,957	13,491	96,448
Head of Corporate Governance	75,615	12,007	87,622

Taxable pay is a net figure reflecting additional voluntary contributions, the figures do not therefore in all cases reflect underlying salaries.

The Council's other employees receiving more than the £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

2016/17	Remuneration banding		2017/18
<i>no</i>	£	£	<i>no</i>
0	75,000	79,999	1
1	70,000	74,999	2
2	65,000	69,999	2
3	60,000	64,999	3
1	55,000	59,999	1
4	50,000	54,999	5
<u>11</u>			<u>14</u>

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

Exit packages per cost band (including special paymtns)		Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
£	£	2016/17 <i>no</i>	2017/18 <i>no</i>	2016/17 <i>no</i>	2017/18 <i>no</i>	2016/17 <i>no</i>	2017/18 <i>no</i>	2016/17 £	2017/18 £
80,001	100,000			1		1		99,652	
40,001	60,000			2		2		91,829	
20,001	40,000			1		1	1	12,762	38,166
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>204,243</u>	<u>38,166</u>

The Council terminated the contract of one employee in 2017/18 incurring liabilities of £38,166 (£204,243 in 2016/17) as set out above.

27. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following cost in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, Certification of grant claims and statutory inspections and to non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditor:

2016/17	External Audit Costs	2017/18
£'000		£'000
48	Fees payable to KPMG with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	48
8	Fees payable to KPMG for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	8
<u>56</u>	Total for the year	<u>56</u>

28. Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2017/18:

2016/17 £'000	Grant income	2017/18 £'000
	Credited to Services	
(130)	Grants and contributions	(53)
(32,352)	Benefit Subsidy	(31,221)
(32,482)	Total Credited to Services	(31,274)
	Taxation and Non-specific grant income	
(2,427)	Non-ringfenced grants and contributions	(3,668)
(624)	Capital grants and contributions	(1,121)

29. Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, providing a significant amount of funding in the form of grants and it prescribes the terms of many of the transactions the Council has with other parties (e.g. housing benefits). Details of balances with government departments are set out in notes 16 and 19 above and details of cash received from government grants is set out in note 28 above.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. During 2017/18 there were no material related party transactions between the Council and Council members. Any declarations of interest are properly recorded in the Register of member's Interests, which is open to public inspection. Senior officers also have the ability to influence the Council and during 2017/18 there were no related party transactions between the Council and senior officers.

Applied Resilience

Applied Resilience is a new Public Service Mutual Company set up in 2015/16 to provide risk and resilience services. The Council invested £10,000 in the company at launch equating to a 10% holding. The Council entered into a 3 year agreement with the company for the provision of emergency planning and resilience services at a cost of £55,000 a year. (£55,000 in 2016/17, £27,500 2015/16)

Knowle Green Estates Ltd

Knowle Green Estates Ltd was set up as a subsidiary company of the Spelthorne Borough Council in May 2016 to provide Housing accommodation services to the Council. The company is 100% owned by Spelthorne Borough Council. Note 36 provides more detailed disclosure on Knowle Green Estates Limited. The following Council representatives hold office in the Company:

- Terry Collier, Deputy Chief Executive - Director
- Councillor Howard Williams, Councillor - Director

30. Capital Expenditure and Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed below:

2016/17 £'000	Capital Expenditure and Financing	Notes	2017/18 £'000
0	Opening Capital Financing Requirement		416,250
	<i>Capital Investment</i>		0
1,140	Property, Plant and Equipment	11	13,520
417,500	Investment Properties	13	258,229
238	Intangible Assets	14	370
3,536	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute		1,241
<u>422,414</u>	<i>Total Capital Investment</i>		<u>273,360</u>
	<i>Sources of Finance</i>		
(2,718)	Capital Receipts		(1,250)
(625)	Capital Grants and contributions		(1,021)
(2,821)	Revenue contributions		(838)
0	Repayment of debt		(4,517)
<u>(6,164)</u>	<i>Total Sources of Finance</i>		<u>(7,626)</u>
<u>416,250</u>	Closing Capital Financing Requirement		<u>681,984</u>

31. Leases

Council as lessee

Operating Leases

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

31 Mar 17 £'000	Council as Lessee	31 Mar 18 £'000
147	Not later than one year	762
87	Later than one year and not later than five years	2,076
0	Later than five years	0
<u>234</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>2,838</u>

Council as Lessor

Operating Leases

The Council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- For the provision of the community services, such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres.
- For economic development purposes to provide to suitable accommodation for local businesses.

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are;

31 Mar 17 £'000	Council as Lessor	31 Mar 18 £'000
17,824	Not later than one year	31,665
65,470	Later than one year and not later than five years	157,423
168,654	Later than five years	307,267
<u>251,948</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>496,355</u>

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rents reviews.

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

In 2006, the Council granted a lease of 250 years in respect of the Elmsleigh Centre where the Council receives a share of net income.

31 Mar 17 £'000	Finance leases	31 Mar 18 £'000
14,544	Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments)	14,544
119,856	Unearned finance income	119,296
3,830	Unguaranteed residual value of property	3,830
<u>138,230</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>137,670</u>

Gross investment in the lease 31 Mar 17 £'000	Gross investment in the lease 31 Mar 18 £'000		Minimum lease payments 31 Mar 17 £'000	Minimum lease payments 31 Mar 18 £'000
560	560	Not later than one year	560	560
2,240	2,240	Later than one year and not later than five years	2,240	2,240
135,430	135,430	Later than five years	131,600	131,600
<u>138,230</u>	<u>138,230</u>	Balance at 31st March	<u>134,400</u>	<u>134,400</u>

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

32. Impairment Losses

Paragraph 4.7.4.2(1) of the Code requires disclosure by class of assets of the amounts for impairment losses and impairment reversals charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. These disclosures are consolidated in note 11 reconciling the movement over the year in the Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Asset balances.

33. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Council makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments that needs to be disclosed at the time the employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered locally by Surrey County Council. This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

Arrangements for the award of discretionary post- retirement benefits upon early retirement – this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognise when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pension liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year.

2016/17 £'000	IAS19 CI&ES & MiRS	2017/18 £'000
	Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	
	Cost of Services:	
2,102	Current service cost	3,892
0	Past service cost	8
	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:	
1,175	Net interest expense	1,116
<u>3,277</u>	Total post-employment benefits charged to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services	<u>5,016</u>
	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	
(8,019)	Return of plan assets	601
18,399	Actuarial gains & losses arising on changes in assumptions	(2,044)
(1,827)	Other remeasurement of defined liability	(48)
<u>11,830</u>	Total post-employment benefits charged to CI&ES	<u>3,525</u>
	Movement in Reserves Statement	
(3,277)	Reversal of new charges made to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the code	(5,016)
	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in-year	
2,469	Employer's contribution to the scheme	2,794

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

31 Mar 17 £'000	Net liability	31 Mar 18 £'000
77,497	Fair value of plan assets	78,106
<u>(121,626)</u>	Present value of the defined benefit obligation	<u>(122,966)</u>
<u>(44,129)</u>	Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	<u>(44,860)</u>

Reconciliation of the Movements in the fair value of the scheme plan assets

2016/17	Scheme assets	2017/18
£'000		£'000
68,462	Opening fair value of scheme assets	77,497
2,304	Interest income	1,927
	Remeasurement gain/loss:	
8,019	Return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in net interest expense	(601)
2,270	Contribution from employer	2,601
564	Contribution from employees into the scheme	618
(4,122)	Benefits paid	(3,936)
<u>77,497</u>	Closing fair value of scheme assets	<u>78,106</u>

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2016/17	Scheme liabilities	2017/18
£'000		£'000
(103,230)	Opening value of scheme liabilities	(121,626)
(2,102)	Current service cost	(3,892)
0	Past Service cost	(8)
(3,479)	Interest cost	(3,043)
4,122	Benefits paid	3,936
(564)	Contributions from scheme participants	(618)
(18,399)	Actuarial gains & losses arising on changes in assumptions	2,044
199	Liabilities assumed on entity combinations	193
1,827	Other changes in liabilities	48
<u>(121,626)</u>	Closing value of scheme liabilities	<u>(122,966)</u>

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

31 Mar 17	Asset category	31 Mar 18
£'000		£'000
	Equity securities	
6,287	Consumer	6,337
5,699	Manufacturing	5,744
3,124	Energy and utilities	3,149
5,482	Financial institutions	5,525
2,071	Health and care	2,087
4,365	Information technology	4,399
158	Other	159
	Debt securities	
2,690	Corporate bonds (investment grade)	2,711
170	Corporate bonds (non-investment grade)	171
158	Government	159
355	Other	358
	Private equity	
3,253	All	3,278
	Real estate	
4,406	UK property	4,441
29	Overseas property	29
	Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	
21,490	Equities	21,659
8,471	Bonds	8,538
0	Other	0
	Derivatives	
(2)	Interest rate	(2)
110	Foreign exchange	111
	Cash & cash equivalents	
9,181	All	9,253
<u>77,497</u>	Total assets	<u>78,106</u>

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that are payable in future years dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

Hymans Robertson LLP is the appointed actuary for the Surrey Superannuation Fund which the Council is a member of. For estimating liabilities, the actuary has selected iBOXX Sterling Non-Gilt Index, one of the five main sterling corporate indices, to determine the discount rate to place a value on the fund's liabilities.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2016/17 %	Principal assumptions	2017/18 %
	Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme	
4.5	Equity investments	4.5
4.5	Bonds	4.5
4.5	Property	4.5
	Cash	
	Mortality assumptions	
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners	
22.5	- Men	22.5
24.6	- Women	24.6
	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners	
24.1	- Men	24.1
26.4	- Women	26.4
	Other assumptions	
2.4	Rate of inflation (Consumer Price Index)	2.5
2.7	Rate of increase in salaries	2.7
2.4	Rate of increase in pensions	2.4
2.5	Rate of discounting scheme liabilities	2.6
25.0	Rate of discounting scheme liabilities	25.0
0.0	Take-up of option to convert annual pension to retirement lump sum	0.0

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decrease for men and woman. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

	%	Increase in assumption £'000	Decrease in assumption £'000
Rate of increases in salaries	0.5	1,221	
Rate of increases in pensions	0.5	9,268	
Decrease in rate for discounting scheme liabilities	0.5		10,609

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The last triennial revaluation was valued as at 31st March 2016.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public services schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31st March 2016 (or service after 31st March 2017 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The Council anticipated to pay £2.517m expected contributions to the scheme in 2018/19.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 15.7 years for 2017/18 (15.7 years 2016/17).

34. Contingent Liabilities

Mortgage guarantees on shared ownership properties which will only occur if the mortgagees default on payment and any charge to the Council will be accounted for at that time. No specific provision has been made in the accounts for this.

35. Contingent Assets

The Council may be able to recover compound interest from HMRC for VAT repayments already received for sports and leisure activities in respect of the Fleming case. No specific provision has been made for this in the accounts.

36. Knowle Green Estates Limited

INCORPORATION AND ACCOUNTING PERIOD

Knowle Green Estates Limited is a 100% owned subsidiary of Spelthorne Borough Council. The company was incorporated on 9 May 2016.

DIRECTORS

T M Collier was appointed as a director on 9 May 2016 and held office during the whole of the period from then to the date of this report.

H R D Williams was appointed as a director on 14 June 2016 and held office during the whole of the period from then to the date of this report.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the financial year to 31 March 2018, the company's major asset, the property Harper House, was valued at £2,720,000 after depreciation. Accounts are being finalised, and amounts quoted below are provisional outturn figures.

Income

Income of £282,000 for the year was received by the Company from the Council.

Expenditure

Expenditure of £422,000 was incurred during the year, including £37,000 for work relating to the Company carried out by Council staff.

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund reflects the statutory obligation for billing Councils to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing Council in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local Councils and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates.

Total	Collection Fund	Business rates	Council tax	Total
2016/17		2017/18	2017/18	2017/18
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
	Income			
(65,744)	Council tax receivable		(68,849)	(68,849)
(42,988)	Business rates receivable	(45,476)		(45,476)
0	Transitional protection	(617)		(617)
	Contribution received based on Deficit			
(3,525)	Spelthorne Borough Council			
(881)	Surrey County Council			
0	Surrey police & Crime Commissioner			
(4,406)	Central Government			
	Demand, precepts and shares			
25,396	Spelthorne Borough Council	19,511	7,487	26,998
53,140	Surrey County Council	4,877	51,809	56,686
8,435	Surrey police & Crime Commissioner		8,737	8,737
22,768	Central Government	24,388		24,388
	Contribution paid based on Surplus			
148	Spelthorne Borough Council	904	167	1,071
990	Surrey County Council	226	1,133	1,359
175	Surrey police & Crime Commissioner		197	197
0	Central Government	1,129		1,129
	Charges to the Collection Fund			
1,092	Write-offs			
587	Increase/(decrease) in Bad Debt Provision	303	213	516
(1,455)	Increase/(decrease) in Provision for Appeals	2,065		2,065
129	Cost of Collection	129		129
<u>(6,139)</u>	(Surplus)/Deficit arising during the year	<u>7,439</u>	<u>894</u>	<u>8,333</u>
	Movement on the Collection Fund			
4,703	(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward	(76)	(1,360)	(1,436)
(6,139)	(Surplus)/Deficit arising during the year	7,439	894	8,333
<u>(1,436)</u>	(Surplus)/Deficit carried forward	<u>7,363</u>	<u>(466)</u>	<u>6,897</u>

Council Tax

The Tax Base is the number of banded properties that the Council uses to set the Council Tax. It is the total number of properties in the borough weighted by reference to the Council Tax bands, which range from A to H. The Tax Base is calculated using the equivalent number of Band D dwellings. The tax base as at 31 March 2018 was:

Valuation band	Number of dwellings on Valuation List	Number of chargeable dwellings	Ratio to band D	Band D equivalents
A-		3	5/9	2
A	440	315	6/9	210
B	1,621	1,052	7/9	818
C	8,776	6,460	8/9	5,742
D	14,490	12,202	9/9	12,202
E	9,962	8,930	11/9	10,914
F	4,560	4,204	13/9	6,072
G	2,102	1,985	15/9	3,308
H	109	96	18/9	192
Total	42,060	35,247		39,460
	Number of band D equivalents in lieu			41
	Allowance for losses on collection and appeals			1.50% (592)
	Council Taxbase for 2017/18			38,909

Non-Domestic Rates

Non-domestic rates receivable are based on local rateable values multiplied by a national non-domestic rate multiplier. The total non-domestic rateable value as at 31 March 2018 was £117,179,354 and the national non-domestic rate multiplier for 2017/18 was 0.479 and 0.466 for small business.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2017-18

1. INTRODUCTION

Spelthorne Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, this includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework 2016*. A copy of the code is on our website at www.spelthorne.gov.uk or can be obtained from The Council Offices, Knowle Green, Staines TW18 1XB. This statement explains how the Council has complied with the Code and also meets the requirements of regulation 6(1) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of an annual governance statement.

The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled. It also identifies activities through which the Council accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives of appropriate, cost effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised, and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place at the Council for the year ended 31 March 2017 and up to the date of approval of the statement of accounts.

2. THE KEY ELEMENTS OF GOVERNANCE

The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the Council's governance arrangements are summarised below:

Identifying and communicating our vision and outcomes for citizens and service users

- The Council publishes on regular basis (normally every three years) its [Corporate Plan](#).
- The Corporate Plan and priorities feed into the Service Plans which set out the financial and performance objectives of each service for the year. In 2016 the Council published a Corporate Plan for 2016-19.
- The Council has a comprehensive system for the completion of Service Plans and performance reviews Service plans for all areas have been completed for 18/19.

- Other significant plans and policies are contained within the Policy Framework and are regularly reviewed to ensure that they remain relevant and effective. The Council's Local Plan preparation is actively underway with a broad ranging consultation process being undertaken.

The expansion of Heathrow Airport if the third runway is approved will have a major impact on the Borough. The Council is actively and robustly responding to the consultation process and seeking to protect the interests of its residents.

Reviewing our vision and its implications for our governance arrangements

- The Council regularly reviews the overall vision for the Council and the Borough and its implications for the Council's governance arrangements. Progress towards the achievement of the corporate priority objectives will be monitored through the performance management system and reported to Cabinet or to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee as appropriate.
- The Council engages with the public through multiple channels depending on the circumstances.

Established clear channels of communication with all sections of our community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation

Communication and Consultation strategies are in place,

- The Council undertakes to consult on new policies, strategies and plans which will have an effect on the Spelthorne community. The Council uses a wide variety of methods to obtain feedback from the community.
- The Council has completed the early stages of the Local Plan preparation process and is undertaking extensive local consultation in 2018-19 through a wide range of channels.
- The Council continues to develop its use of social media to provide additional opportunities to engage with its residents.

Defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of the executive, non-executive, scrutiny and officer functions, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols for effective communication

- Spelthorne Borough Council has an agreed Constitution which details how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures, which are to be followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. The Council operates Executive arrangements with a Leader and Cabinet (since 2011-12 it has operated the Strong Leader model whilst retaining a Cabinet) who recommend the major policies and strategies to the Council. The Cabinet is also responsible for most of the non-regulatory functions of the Council. The Cabinet is made up of the Leader and eight other cabinet members, who are all appointed by the Leader. Major decisions which affect significant proportions of the community are published in advance in the Cabinet's Forward Plan, and will always (unless there are exceptional circumstances) be discussed in a meeting open to the public. All decisions must be in line with the Council's overall policies and budget. Any decisions the Cabinet wishes to take outside the budget or policy framework must be referred to Council as a whole to decide.
- There is one scrutiny committee i.e. the Overview and Scrutiny Committee which reviews decisions and actions taken by the Cabinet and other Council functions. A "call-in" procedure allows scrutiny to review Cabinet decisions before they are implemented, thus presenting challenge and the opportunity for a decision to be reconsidered. The scrutiny committee also reviews, monitors and scrutinises the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets, action plans and relationships with external partnership bodies and organisations. Within its community leadership functions, the scrutiny powers have been exercised by the Council in relation to the work of other partner organisations which affect the whole of the Spelthorne Community.

- The Council has agreed a Local Code of Corporate Governance in accordance with the revised CIPFA/SOLACE Framework for Corporate Governance and in doing so has adopted the highest possible standards for the governance of the Council. The Local Code was reviewed in March 2018 at the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Developing, communicating and embedding codes of conduct, defining the standards of behaviour for members and staff

The standards of conduct and personal behaviour expected of members and officers of Spelthorne Borough Council, its partners and the community are defined and communicated through codes of conduct and protocols. The Members' Code of Conduct was revised in 2012 reflecting the changes required by the Localism Act 2011. It has subsequently been kept under review by the Members' Code of Conduct Committee along with the supporting arrangements for residents to make a complaint. The Staff Code of Conduct was also reviewed around the same time. The protocols include:

- Member Code of Conduct Committee
- A policy on Gifts, Hospitality and Sponsorship
- A Conflicts of Interest policy
- A performance management system
- Regular performance appraisals for staff linked to corporate and service objectives
- An Anti-Fraud, Bribery and Corruption policy
- The Member / Officer protocol

Whistle-blowing and receiving and investigating complaints from the public

- Confidential reporting arrangements are in place to enable internal and external whistle blowing. Informants are requested to be open in their disclosure, but it is recognised that on occasions informants will wish to remain anonymous. The Confidential Reporting Code is reviewed annually and an awareness raising poster was updated in March 2018, placed on staff noticeboards.
- The Council handles complaints effectively, the corporate complaints process was reviewed and revised in 2017-18

Reviewing and updating standing orders, standing financial instructions, a scheme of delegation and supporting procedure notes/manuals, which clearly define how decisions are taken and the processes and controls required to manage risks

- The Council regularly reviews and updates standing orders, standing financial instructions, its scheme of delegation and supporting procedure notes/manuals, which clearly define how decisions are taken and the processes and controls required to manage risks. In the recent years both Financial Regulations and Contract Standing Orders have been revised in light of changing circumstances. Refresher training on procurement and the application of the Contract Standing Orders has been provided to officers. A Procurement Officer is now in place and an updated Procurement Strategy produced.

Compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful

- Spelthorne Borough Council has a duty to ensure that it acts in accordance with the law and various regulations in the performance of its functions. It has developed policies and procedures for its officers to ensure that, as far as is possible, all officers understand their responsibilities both to the Council and to the public. Two key documents are the Financial Procedure Rules and the Contract Standing Orders, which are available to all officers via the Council's Intranet, as well as available to the public as part of the Constitution, which is published on the Council's website.
- Other documentation includes corporate policies on a range of topics such as Equality and Diversity, Customer Care, Data Protection, and Fraud. All policies are subject to internal review to ensure these are adequately maintained. The Council keeps all staff aware of changes in policy, or new documentation following new legislation. Reminders are provided for staff on key policies which protect them and the public, for example the whistle-blowing policy and the Money Laundering Regulations.
- The Council has a designated Monitoring Officer who is the Head of Corporate Governance who is responsible for ensuring compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations. After consulting with the Head of Paid Service and the Chief Finance Officer, the Monitoring Officer will report to Council if he considers that any proposal, decision or omission would give rise to unlawfulness or maladministration. Such a report will have the effect of stopping the proposal or decision being implemented until the report has been considered. No reports have been necessary in recent years.

Measuring the quality of services for users, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with our objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources

- The Council has performance management and data quality arrangements in place for measuring the quality of services for users, and for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the Council's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources.

Financial Management

- The financial management of the Council is conducted in accordance with the financial rules set out in Part 4 of the Constitution, which includes the Financial Regulations. The Council has a designated officer who fulfils the role of the Section 151 Officer in accordance to the Local Government Act 1972. The Council has in place a medium term financial strategy. The Section 151 officer sits on the corporate management team in line with best practice.
- Internal financial control is based on a framework of management information, financial regulations and administrative procedures, which include the segregation of duties, management supervision and a system of delegation and accountability.
- Ongoing development and maintenance of the various processes may be the responsibility of other managers within the Council.

In particular, the process in 2017/18 included:

- The setting of the Outline Budget framework and the detailed annual Budget
- Monitoring of actual income (including investment returns) and expenditure against the annual Budget
- Monitoring business rates retention performance and levels of appeals
- Setting of financial and performance targets, including the prudential code and associated indicators
- Monthly reporting of the Council's financial position to corporate Management Team and quarterly to the Cabinet and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Clearly defined capital expenditure guidelines
- The monitoring of finances against a Medium Term Financial Plan
- The Council has invested resource in both its key asset income generation projects designed to generate future income to help offset the impact of reducing revenue support grant and in its Staines-upon-Thames development programme designed both to support the Council's economic development priority and to generate income for the Council
- Following the acquisition of the BP Campus site in 2016-17 the Council made further investment asset acquisitions during 2017-18. In recognition of the need to ensure appropriate governance and processes were underpinning a growing and significant property portfolio, the Council reviewed processes and made the following improvements:
 - Applied some of the rental returns to fund an enlarged property and development unit with staff with significant commercial property and development experience
 - Procured the S&P reporting system to enable access to ongoing financial credit rating data on tenants and potential tenants
 - Undertaken presentations for both councillors and residents associations explaining the Council's due diligence process and approach to mitigating risk with respect to property acquisitions
 - Published a Strategic Parameters document on investment acquisitions
 - Set up an officer Development and Investment Group – to monitor progress on developments and strategic acquisitions
 - Set up an Investment Property and Development working group consisting of senior officers and senior councillors to provide overall strategic direction to the property portfolio
 - Both of the above group provide initial evaluation of opportunities prior to Cabinet formally approving investment opportunities
 - Reviewed systems in place to record, recover and monitor significant rental income
- Managing risk in key financial service areas.
The Council continues to participate in a cross Surrey initiative to detect and prevent fraud.

Sustainability

- The Council recognises the importance of good governance in supporting the delivery of broader sustainability objectives; During 2017-18 the Council:
- Consulted on and updated its Economic Assessment and Strategy for the Borough and implemented a new action plan for implementation
- Updated its sustainability plan

Effectiveness of Internal Audit

- The Council maintains an internal audit section, which operates to the standards set out in the “Public Sector Internal Audit Standards”
- The Council has an objective and professional relationship with External Audit and statutory inspectors as evidenced in the Annual Audit Letter
- A review of the effectiveness of internal audit is undertaken annually and considered by the Audit Committee. An external quality assessment of internal audit is also being arranged during 2018-19.

A Governance (Audit) Committee, as identified in CIPFA's Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities

- The Council has an Audit Committee which is responsible for considering the effectiveness of the Council's system of internal control. This Committee performs the core functions as set out in CIPFA guidance. Undertaking the core functions of an audit committee, as identified in CIPFA's *Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities*

Compliance

The Council's financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of CIPFA's Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010) with the Chief Financial Officer being a member of the corporate management team.

Performance and Risk Management

- The Council has performance management and data quality arrangements in place for measuring the quality of services for users, and for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the authority's objectives. Following on from the LGA Peer Review in 2014 the Council refreshed its approach to performance management to include regular reporting on a suite of indicators. The Council has further reviewed this and annual performance reviews have been produced for 16/17 following on from this a performance management strategy is being developed together with reporting on corporate plan implementation
- The Corporate Risk Management Group meet periodically. The Council's Corporate Risk Register is owned by the corporate Management Team which review it three times a year, as well as Cabinet and Audit Committee. During 2017-18 the Council continued to improve how information on progress on addressing risks is identified on the Corporate Risk Register. Audit Services support the risk management process through the risk based audit approach and are assisting Managers in populating risk and control assurance templates. Risk management is built into the Council's corporate project management methodology.

The development needs of members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training

- .There is budget provision for training of both officers and councillors. The Council on an annual basis informed by the annual appraisal and review of key challenges facing the Council prioritises how to allocate its corporate training budget provision.

- For significant new statutory requirements or service requirements appropriate training is identified and provided for staff. An example in 2017-18 is the training on Homelessness Reduction Act provided for Housing Options and other relevant staff

Incorporating good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships and other group working

The Council incorporates good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships and other group working as identified by the Audit Commission's report on the governance of partnerships, and reflects these in the Council's overall governance arrangements. The Council works closely with partner commissioning authorities, e.g. Surrey County Council and the Clinical Commissioning Group.

The ethical conduct of members and officers of this Council

The Council has established a Members Code of Conduct Committee and the Members Code of Conduct was revised, and continues to operate, in accordance with the national framework.

Review of effectiveness

The Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the managers within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Internal Audit Managers' annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditor and other review agencies and inspectorates.

Officer's reviewed the Council's governance arrangements and assessed them against the seven CIPFA/SOLACE core principles underpinning the Code of Corporate Governance framework issued by CIPFA/SOLACE. The seven principles are:

Principle A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.

Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.

Principle C - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits.

Principle D - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.

Principle E - Developing the Authorities' capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.

Principle F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.

Principle G - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability.

This review was conducted for the March 2018 Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Details of the review can be found on the [Council's website](#).

3. OPINION

This is an [evidence based] opinion on the level of assurance of the Council's governance arrangements and their effectiveness to be fit for purpose.

The Council uses a number of ways to review and assess the effectiveness of its governance arrangements. These are set out below and include assurance from Internal and External Audit. One of the key assurance statements the Council receives is the annual report and opinion of the Internal Audit Manager. Informed by the work of the Internal Audit Manager, the overall opinion is that the Council's internal control environment is generally adequate. However, some improvements need to be highlighted as set out in the table below. This opinion on the Council's control environment is based on the work undertaken by Audit services during 2017/18 which is summarised in the Annual Audit report. During 2017/18 the Internal Audit Manager reported on 22 planned audit areas of which 1 (4%) was deemed effective and 12 were assessed as requiring some improvement including 5 key financial systems reviewed. including all key financial systems reviewed. Of the remaining 9 areas reviewed, a total of 7 areas were identified as high risk or requiring major improvement, two of which related to core financial systems. *The key themes and issues arising from these high risk areas are highlighted in the table below.* (Audit status reports have been issued for 2 out of the 9 areas for which no assurance opinion is provided although control improvements are highlighted as necessary).

Issue identified for 17/18	Planned Action
<p>Whilst the Council allocated dedicated resource towards ensuring that the Council was ready for implementation of the new General Data Protection Regulations taking effect in May 2018, there are some important lessons around planning more effectively for significant legislation, including resource planning and application of corporate project processes. An Information Governance Officer was appointed in 2017 and represents the subject matter expert in leading progress. Additional resource was put into the Corporate Project Team to assist with the project. However, the Authority could be much closer to being fully compliant with this significant legislation than it is. It is, therefore, vital that efforts to implement new regulations are increased immediately and the necessary resources to enable this to happen are made available.</p>	<p>The Council has a fit for purpose and proportionate project governance framework, however this requires consistency in its application and delivery. .</p> <p>Application of project governance arrangements are required to contribute to the likely success of projects whilst reducing potential risks of delays and overspend. Effective governance should incorporate the necessary structures and processes to support key decisions and approvals, promote the need for robust project plans, monitor progress of the project against pre-determined plans and milestones, and include regular effective reporting to the appropriate monitoring board/committee</p>
<p>Due to resourcing pressures in Accountancy and other departments some reconciliation processes were not maintained as up to date during 2017-18 as should have been</p>	<p>Effective reconciliation exercises between key financial systems represent a fundamental financial control and need to be carried out regularly to enable prompt identification and investigation of discrepancies, errors and potential fraud.</p>

	Adequate staff contingency arrangements need to be built into the process. This has been acknowledged by the Accountancy team with additional resource now in place to support such tasks
As System Administrators also have operational and processing roles within the associated service area, this lack of segregation of duties (between operations and administration) increases associated risks of fraud or error. This is a longstanding issue and will be considered further as part of the review of the ICT function	The role of system administrators and where they should sit is to be reviewed as part of a “root and branch” review in early 2018-19 of ICT arrangements
A recurring theme across some service areas is resourcing (constraints) often combined with weak resilience arrangements. These are often highlighted as reasons for controls and governance processes being compromised.	Additional growth to provide additional resources in HR, Accountancy, Legal and Property was built into the 2018-19 and recruitment processes are underway. Resilience will be one of the issues considered as part of the root and branch service reviews being undertaken in 2018/19

The Council’s external auditor, KPMG, provides assurance on the accuracy of the year-end Statement of Accounts and the overall adequacy of arrangements for securing and improving value for money.

Self-assessment and review of key performance indicators Staff from the Council’s Finance Team have undertaken a review to confirm that the arrangements described above have been in place throughout the year. Management Assurance Statements, signed by senior officers, have also been obtained to provide confirmation that Codes of Conduct, Financial Regulations, and other corporate governance processes, have been operating as intended throughout the year so far as they are aware. The Council uses a number of key outcome indicators to assess the quality of governance arrangements. Performance in 2017/18 is set below:

Issues Identified	Performance in 2017/18
Formal reports by s151 or Monitoring Officer	None issued
Outcomes from Standards Committee or Monitoring Officer investigations	No breaches of Member or Officer Codes of Conduct have occurred
Proven frauds carried out councillors or members of staff	None identified in 2017/18
Objections received from local electors	None in 2017/18
Local Government Ombudsman referrals	0 cases upheld out of 4 complaints
Major improvement opinions from Internal Audit reports	There were 7 audits with major improvement opinions in 2017/18 and key issues and/or common themes arising have been noted in the ‘Issues identified for 2017/18’ section

4 SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- As stated above the most significant governance challenge for the Council in 2017-18 was reviewing and refreshing governance arrangement to ensure appropriate in the context of the Council accumulating an investment portfolio of almost £700m. As stated in the report above, In recognition of the need to ensure appropriate governance and processes were underpinning a growing and significant property portfolio, the Council reviewed processes and made the following improvements:
 - Applied some of the rental returns to fund an enlarged property and development unit with staff with significant commercial property and development experience
 - Procured the S&P reporting system to enable access to ongoing financial credit rating data on tenants and potential tenants
 - Undertaken presentations for both councillors and residents associations explaining the Council's due diligence process and approach to mitigating risk with respect to property acquisitions
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- Reviewed systems in place to record, recover and monitor significant rental income
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Cllr Ian Harvey

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Cllr Ian Harvey
Leader of the Council

Daniel Mouawad

.....

Daniel Mouawad
Chief Executive

AUDITORS REPORT TO FOLLOW (PAGE 1)

AUDITORS REPORT TO FOLLOW (PAGE 2)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Those principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements through:

- (i) recognising,
- (ii) selecting measurement bases for, and
- (iii) presenting assets, liabilities, gains, losses and changes to reserves.

Accounting policies do not include estimation techniques.

Accounting policies define the process whereby transactions and other events are reflected in financial statements. For example, an accounting policy for a particular type of expenditure may specify whether an asset or a loss is to be recognised; the basis on which it is to be measured; and where in the accounts it is to be presented.

ACCRUALS

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

- (a) events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
- (b) the actuarial assumptions have changed.

BUDGET

The Council's aims and policies set out in financial terms against which performance is monitored. Both revenue and capital budgets are prepared.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset or expenditure, which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

An account that reflects the extent to which fixed assets have been financed from revenue contributions or capital receipts, and the provision for the repayment of external loans. This account replaced the Capital Financing Account from 1st April 2007.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The proceeds from the sale of (or reduction in our interest in) capital assets such as land, buildings and equipment.

CIPFA

The 'Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy' is the professional body for people in public finance. CIPFA shows the way in public finance by standing up for sound public financial management and good governance.

CODE

The '*Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom*' (the Code) is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and has been developed by the CIPFA/LASAAC Code Board under the oversight of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board. It constitutes a 'proper accounting practice' under the terms of Section 21(2) of the Local Government Act 2003.

COLLECTION FUND

A separate account maintained by the Council recording the amounts collected and distributed in relation to council tax and non-domestic rates.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

The council also owns assets classified as community assets. This includes land in cemeteries and parks which is held for community use in perpetuity, has no determinable useful life and may have restrictions on disposal. These assets are generally valued at historic cost and are not shown in the Balance Sheet as the historic cost is de-minimus.

CONSISTENCY

The concept that the accounting treatment of like items within an accounting period and from one period to the next is the same.

CONTINGENCY

A situation, which exists at the Balance Sheet date, where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A potential liability that is uncertain because it depends on the outcome of a future event.

CORPORATE AND DEMOCRATIC CORE

The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities which local Councils engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose Councils. The cost of these activities are thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent, single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. There is therefore no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

COUNCIL TAX

A local tax levied by local Councils on its residents.

CURRENT ASSET

An asset that is realisable or disposable within less than one year without disruption to services.

CURRENT LIABILITY

A liability that is due to be settled within one year.

CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

The increase in present value of a defined benefit scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

CURTAILMENT

For a defined benefit scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service. Curtailments include:

- (a) termination of employee's services earlier than expected, for example as a result of closing a factory or discontinuing a segment of a business; and
- (b) termination of, or amendment to, the terms of a defined benefit scheme so that some or all future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular contributions (fixed as an amount or as a percentage of pay) and will have a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current prior periods.

DEPRECIATION

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, passage of time, obsolescence or other changes.

DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS

Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the Council's discretionary powers, such as The Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 2006.

DOUBTFUL DEBT

A debt that the Council is unlikely to recover. A provision is made in the accounts for doubtful debts each year based on how long debts have been outstanding.

EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN ON PENSION ASSETS

For a funded defined benefit scheme, the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

EXPERIENCE GAINS/LOSSES

These are a type of actuarial gain/loss within the valuation of the pension fund. See actuarial gains/losses.

FINANCE LEASE

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee. Such a transfer of risks and rewards may be presumed to occur if at the inception of the lease the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any initial payment, amounts to substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset.

FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD (FRS)

Accounting standards governing the treatment and reporting of income and expenditure in an organisation's accounts.

FIXED ASSETS

Tangible assets that benefit the local Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

GENERAL FUND

The division of the Council's accounts covering services paid for by the precept on the Collection Fund (Council Tax).

GOING CONCERN

The concept that the Council will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and Balance Sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government assistance whether in the form of cash or transfers of assets in return for compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council.

HERITAGE ASSETS

Heritage asset are assets with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below its carrying amount in the Balance Sheet.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Fixed assets that are inalienable, expenditure that is recoverable only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure assets are highways and footpaths.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Accounting practices recommended by the major accounting bodies and applied internationally.

INVESTMENTS

A long-term investment that is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Council.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which is held for its investment potential.

LASAAC

The Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC) is an independent committee that develops and promotes proper accounting practice for local government in Scotland.

LIQUID RESOURCES

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are either: readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount, or traded in an active market.

LONG-TERM ASSET

A fixed asset that may be held indefinitely for the provision of services or is realisable over a longer period than one year.

LONG-TERM BORROWING

A loan repayable in more than one year from the Balance Sheet date.

LONG-TERM CONTRACTS

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project), where the time taken to complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into different accounting periods. Some contracts with a shorter duration than one year should be accounted for as long-term contracts if they are sufficiently material to the activity of the period.

LONG-TERM RECEIVABLE

An individual or body that owes money to the Council that is not due for payment within one year from the Balance Sheet date.

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATE (NNDR)

Business rate levied on companies and other businesses etc.

NET ASSETS

The amount by which assets exceed liabilities (same as net worth).

NET BOOK VALUE

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical costs or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

NET CURRENT LIABILITIES

The amount by which current liabilities exceed current assets.

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST

The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

NET EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure for a service less directly related income.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets), less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

NET WORTH

The amount by which assets exceed liabilities (same as net assets).

NON-DISTRIBUTED COSTS

Overheads for which no direct user benefits and which are therefore not apportioned to services.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held by a local Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of non-operational assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

OPERATING LEASES

A lease other than a finance lease.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the local Council in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

PAST SERVICE COST

For a defined benefit scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

PAYABLE

An individual or body to which the Council owes money at the Balance Sheet date.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Those events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date on which the Statement of Accounts is signed by the responsible financial officer.

PROJECTED UNIT METHOD

An accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowance for projected earnings. An accrued benefits valuation method is a valuation method in which the scheme liabilities at the valuation date relate to:

- (a) the benefits for pensioners and deferred pensioners (i.e. individuals who have ceased to be active members but are entitled to benefits payable at a later date) and their dependents, allowing where appropriate for future increases; and
- (b) the accrued benefits for members in service on the valuation date.

The accrued benefits are the benefits for service up to a given point in time, whether vested rights or not.

PROVISIONS

An estimated figure within the accounts for liabilities that are known to exist, but that cannot be measured accurately.

RECEIVABLE

An individual or body that owes money to the Council at the Balance Sheet date.

REDUCING BALANCE DEPRECIATION

Depreciation on an asset is charged at a higher percentage rate in the earlier years of an asset and the amount of depreciation reduces as the life of the asset progresses.

RELATED PARTIES

Two or more parties are related parties when at any time during the financial period:

- (i) one party has direct or indirect control of the other party; or
- (ii) the parties are subject to common control from the same source; or
- (iii) one party has influence over the financial and operational policies of the other party to an extent that the other party might be inhibited from pursuing at all times its own separate interests; or
- (iv) the parties, in entering a transaction, are subject to influence from the same source to such an extent that one of the parties to the transaction has subordinated its own separate interests.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

A related party transaction is the transfer of assets or liabilities or the performance of services by, to or for a related party irrespective of whether a charge is made.

REMUNERATION

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by either employer or employee are excluded.

RESIDUAL VALUE

The net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life. Residual values are based on prices prevailing at the date of the acquisition (or revaluation) of the asset and do not take account of expected future price changes.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment. Retirement benefits do not include termination benefits payable as a result of either (i) an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or (ii) an employer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits, because these are not given in exchange for services rendered by employees.

REVALUATION RESERVE

Unrealised gains and losses on revaluation of fixed assets.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE/INCOME

The cost or income associated with the day-to-day running of the services and financing costs.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute represent spending which may properly be capitalised, but where no tangible fixed asset is created e.g. improvement grants and social housing grants.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT

Government financial support that does not have to be spent on a particular service. It is based on the Government's assessment of the Council's spending need, its receipt from national business rates, and its ability to generate income from the council tax.

SCHEME LIABILITIES

The liabilities of a defined scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured using the projected unit method reflects the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

SERVICE REPORTING ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE (SeRCOP)

The code of practice containing a standard definition of services and total cost so that spending comparisons can be consistent between local Councils.

SETTLEMENT

An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or the defined benefit scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligation and the assets used to effect the settlement. Settlements include:

- (a) a lump-sum cash payment to scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits;
- (b) the purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits; and
- (c) the transfer of scheme assets/liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

STOCKS

The amount of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use. When use will not arise until a later period, it is appropriate to carry forward the amount to be matched to the use or consumption when it arises. Stocks comprise the following categories:

- (a) goods or other assets purchased for resale;
- (b) consumable stores;

STRAIGHT-LINE BASIS

Dividing a sum equally between several years.

USEFUL LIFE

The period over which the local Council will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

VESTED RIGHTS

In relation to a defined benefit scheme, these are:

- (a) for active members, benefits to which they would unconditionally be entitled on leaving the scheme;
- (b) for deferred pensioners, their preserved benefits;
- (c) for pensioners, pensions to which they are entitled.

Vested rights include where appropriate the related benefits for spouses or other dependents.